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(entering on trains), 13; persons detained in detention camp, 2; persons inspected and entered via international bridge, 3,367; persons presenting via international bridge refused entry, 28.

*Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.*

CALIFORNIA—*Fresno*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from tuberculosis.

*Stockton*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including 2 from tuberculosis.

FLORIDA—*Tampa*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 2 from enteric fever.

Month of July, 1904. Total number of deaths, 25, including enteric fever 1 and 3 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Belleville*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 19,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including smallpox 3, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA.—The July bulletin of the State board of health says:

The health of the State this July was not so good as in the corresponding month of 1903. Diarrheal diseases led in prevalence, and typhoid fever, which in same month a year ago was sixth in prevalence, stood fourth this month. The typhoid-fever epidemic in Indianapolis in June abated somewhat in July. Tuberculosis shows an increase.

The total number of deaths was 2,772; annual rate, 12.3. In preceding month, 2,203 deaths; rate, 10.1; in July, 1903, 2,765 deaths; rate, 12.9.

Deaths by important ages: Under 1 year, 513; 1 to 4, inclusive, 186; 5 to 9, inclusive, 69; 10 to 14, inclusive, 54; 15 to 19, inclusive, 119; 65 and over, 669. 18.4 per cent of all deaths was under 1 year, and 24.1 per cent 65 and over.

Important causes of death: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 346, exceeding same month of last year by 31; typhoid fever, 68; diphtheria, 10; scarlet fever, 5; measles, 4; whooping cough, 6; pneumonia, 85; diarrheal diseases, 296; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 29; puerperal fever, 10; cancer, 116; violence, 189; smallpox, 5. The city death rate was 16.1, being 3.8 higher than the State rate. The city consumption rate was 188 per 100,000, or 34.4 higher than the State rate. The cities also show a higher death rate than the country in typhoid, diphtheria, pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, cerebro-spinal meningitis, puerperal fever, cancer, and violence. The death rate of the large cities of the State were: Indianapolis, 18.3; Evansville, 19.3; Fort Wayne, 10; South Bend, 15.8 Terre Haute, 21.6.

The havoc of consumption was greater than in any preceding July.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 46,601. Total number of deaths, 49, including enteric fever 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended August 6, 1904, from 70 observers, indicate that inflammation of kidney, smallpox, and diphtheria were more than usually prevalent, and cholera morbus, intermittent fever, dysentery, pleu-

ritis, erysipelas, measles, pneumonia, puerperal fever, whooping cough, and inflammation of brain were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 1 place, whooping cough at 10, pneumonia at 12, diphtheria at 14, measles at 16, scarlet fever at 30, enteric fever at 55, smallpox at 71, and phthisis pulmonalis at 275 places.

MINNESOTA—*Duluth*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 46, including enteric fever 2, and 9 from tuberculosis.

*Minneapolis*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 235,000. Total number of deaths, 163, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 4, measles 1, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 2, and 26 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including 3 from tuberculosis.

*Franklin*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 4. No contagious diseases reported.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 433,573. Total number of deaths 743, including diphtheria, 6, enteric fever 6, measles 1, scarlet fever 16, whooping cough 3, and 65 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Paterson*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 115,473. Total number of deaths 146, including diphtheria 2, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, and 21 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of June, 1904, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,746,000, show a total of 10,997 deaths, including diphtheria 250, enteric fever 78, measles 130, scarlet fever 90, whooping cough 33, and 1,136 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN says:

June, next to November, is uniformly the month of lowest mortality in this State. There have been periods of years in which the average has shown October to have had the second place by a small difference, but year by year June almost always has fewer deaths than any other month except November. Taking the average of the last five years there were 9,130 deaths in November and 9,422 in June; the average of ten years, 1885-1895, in November 7,627 deaths occurred, and in June, 8,286. With a death rate for the year of 17.5 per 1,000 population, there has been one of 15 for November and of 15.8 in June. Of these deaths, 943, or 10.3 per cent, have been from infectious diseases in November, against 1,280, or 13.6 per cent, in June. The higher mortality from these causes has been in diarrheal diseases; which begin in June to have a material increase and are double those of November, and measles causes more deaths always in the first half of the year than in the last; while on the other hand November has more deaths from typhoid fever and diphtheria. The deaths from consumption are identical in the two months. There is always a large fall in the mortality for pneumonia in June, the total of acute respiratory then for the first falling below 1,000, while in November there is an increase. This increase was

somewhat less marked in the years prior to the grippe epidemics, commencing in 1898, but the difference is not as marked as would be anticipated, although November is generally too early to be much impressed by the annually recurring epidemics of influenza, their force having been likewise spent by June.

Of other local diseases, those of the digestive system cause more deaths in June than in November, as it is generally the case that these deaths increase with the increase of the diarrheal mortality. The same is to some extent true with the nervous system. The mortality of early life is at its highest in the summer months, but in June for recent years the increase over the preceding months is slight, 25 to 30 per cent of the deaths occurring under 5 years of age, and in November, 23 per cent. The infant mortality is very much less than it was in former years, for in the first decade of our records 40 per cent of the June deaths were under the age of 5 years, while in July more than half the deaths were of this age; in the last decade 30 per cent in June and 42 per cent in July, the difference in the last five years being still more marked. The average annual number of deaths under 5 years of age in the first decade was 3,300 in June and 5,800 in July; in the last five years it was 2,800 in June and 4,380 in July, the population of the State having meanwhile largely increased. The deaths of old age are fewest as those of infancy are highest, and fewer occur beyond the age of 70 in June than in November.

The current June mortality amounts to about 11,000, and is 1,500 in excess of the average of the past five years. This increase is in large part due to the great increase in the deaths reported by New York City, which returns 1,362 deaths from accident, a large part of which are due to the *Slocum* disaster, which added to the mortality of the month more than 1,000 deaths. In June, 1903, there were 309 deaths from accidents and violence in New York City, which was half the number for the entire State. The deaths from this cause always increase in the summer months, the increase being largely due to drowning.

Aside from this extraordinary contribution to the mortality of the month, the present June mortality is excessive as compared with that of last year or of the past five years. Of epidemic diseases the only increase is in deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis in New York City, which became epidemic there in March and reached its height in May, the deaths from it in June being the same as in April. This has added 200 deaths to the average mortality from this cause. There is also a more general prevalence of measles than a year ago, and this also has increased mainly in New York City. With these exceptions the epidemic mortality, the total of which is not largely increased by them, does not differ from the average. The diarrheal deaths are a few under the average for the month (it should be noted that this year the diarrheal deaths under 5 years of age are reported, and it will be interesting to note the effect of this on the comparative reported mortality from this cause, which heretofore has been made to include all acute diarrheal mortality). Smallpox continues in a few localities, with 2 deaths in New York City. It is still from time to time a source of investigation, and outbreaks are overlooked by attending physicians.

Consumption has caused an excessive mortality for June. This is general throughout the State. There were almost as many deaths as in May and 150 more than in June last. While the deaths from consumption vary from month to month to but a moderate degree, it is usual for a material reduction to occur in June and continue through September. This year, following months of very excessive mortality, the conditions controlling disease of the preceding winter and spring months continue. The prevalence of influenza and its allied or resultant affections, which have characterized the disease movements earlier in the year, has, so far as reports of it as a cause of death are concerned, largely abated, for only few deaths were returned in June with this given as a contributing cause of death. It is, however, evident that its sequences have continued and the increase in pulmonary consumption is

attributable to it. Deaths from pneumonia and other acute respiratory diseases, which more immediately accompany grippe, and which have been very high since January, are less than half as many as in May. Other local diseases, those of the urinary, circulatory, and nervous systems, are also much reduced, though still above the average for June.

*Saratoga Springs*.—Month of July, 1904. Census population, 12,904. Total number of deaths 22, including 3 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of June, 1904, from 25 towns having an aggregate population of 156,100—white, 90,800; colored, 65,300, show a total of 333 deaths—white 179, colored 154—including enteric fever 11, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 38 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO.—Reports to the State board of health for the 12 weeks ended July 2, 1904, show 41 death from diphtheria, 126 from enteric fever, 38 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, and 1 from whooping cough.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Altoona*.—Month of July, 1904. Census population, 38,973. Total number of deaths, 66, including diphtheria 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 125, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, and 33 from tuberculosis, of which 17 were of nonresidents.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 27, including diphtheria 4, and 1 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 100,000; white, 62,250; colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 204; white 98, colored 106, including enteric fever 6, and 23 from tuberculosis.

### *Report of immigration at Key West.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Key West, Fla., August 1, 1904.*

*Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended July 30, 1904.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 24	Gussie .....	Sagua .....	4
24	Sch. Equator .....	Nassau .....	31
25	Martinique .....	Habana .....	1
26	Mascotte .....	do .....	11
27	Sch. Azelda .....	Bonacca, Honduras .....	1
28	Miami .....	Habana .....	35
29	Sch. A. E. Wood .....	Bonacca, Honduras .....	4
29	Martinique .....	Habana .....	2
30	Gussie .....	do .....	.....
30	Mascotte .....	do .....	68
	Total .....	.....	157

JULIUS OTTO, *Immigrant Inspector in Charge.*